# Mermont Enrmer

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a council, and divide unto themselves the fruit of their

St. Johnsbury, Vt., May 18, 1873.

### DEEP PLOWING

We see indications that the time is near when a common-sense doctrine upon the question of depth in plowing can be broached, without subjecting the man who dares broach it to exclusion from and the anathema Farmers' Club are the high priests, and the New York Tribune is (or was) the recogniz-

It has been a mercy that the difficulty of applying this universal panacea of deep plowing has prevented many farmers from ruining their land by putting it in practice. But so universal and dogmatic has been the teaching, that to double our crops it is only necessary to double the depth to which we 'run our plows, that those who don't practice it have felt compelled to believe in it, as a revealed truth, and to feel guilty every time they take out the plow, because they cannot run it beam deep, and have a second team following with a subsoiler.

We see that hard facts have convinced at least one of the deep plowing theorists of his error, and the handsome way in which Col. Waring comes out with his acknowledgment in the Agriculturist for May, deserves hearty appreciation. The Colonel, after a most careful experiment of deep plowing under extremely favorable circumstances, (the field being thoroughly underdrained,) estimates his loss in labor and crops for five years, on an eight acre field, at eight hundred dollars. And he only went ten inches deep. He says, had he plowed five inches instead of ten, five years ago, he would have had as good a stand of grass on the field the first year, as he has now, after a heavy annual manuring for the whole five years. His experience is the experience of hundreds.

It is strange, and shows how little farmers observe and reflect-how little they exercise the power of independent thought-that a Procrustean theory like this of deep plowing should have received such universal currency and acceptance, so that only now and then an independent man, in a farmers' club, or agricultural meeting, has dared, in a hesitating way, to question it; usually with the consequence of a verbal caning at the hands of some zealous disciple.

The depth to which we should plow a piece of land can be regulated by no rule. It depends upon a great variety of circumstances. It should vary with the nature of the soil and subsoil, with the kind of crop to gard to the intellectual ability of the old hefacts that, to the practical man, need only to be stated to ensure their acceptance. The knowledge of them comes from experiment, and coincides with experience; it is also confirmed by science. Yet they are wholly the State of New Hampshire, are also interdisregarded by hundreds of writers and talkers, who, so far as they have had any influence, have had an evil one upon the minds without knowledge.

There are farms here and there, or portions of farms, all over the country, which may be deeply plowed without injury, and sometimes, or for some crops, with advantage. These are usually alluvial lands, of which the composition is uniform for a considerable depth. It often happens on this kind of land, when apparently "run out," that s deeper furrow will greatly increase the crop. But such is not the character of any of our hill land, and of but a part of that usually called valley land. The surface soil of these latter is entirely distinct in character from their subsoil, which while it may contain some elements of fertility, contains them in such small proportions, or in such insoluble combination, as to be generally injurious to crops when brought to the surface, or mixed with the top layer of earth. It is Whether it will pay to do this in any given are actually poisonous to crops, and a field may be rendered worthless for a generation | Vermont Central steamers. by carelessly or intentionally running a plow into them. On the whole we believe the best and surest subsoiler we have is the clomost subsoils, and bring up not only the fertilizing elements naturally deposited there, but also, in light soils, a good deal of fortilwheat." He thought we had been manuring sive and judicious use of printer's ink. it very heavily, when in fact nothing but mineral fertilizers and clover seed had been

put upon it for six years. run depends to a considerable extent upon the crep to be grown. Grain crops do best with a rich, shallow seed bed, in perfect tilth and free from weeds. For roots, on the contrary, we want to go as deep as the soil will admit. Shallow soils are not adapted to roots, and when it is necessary to grow them on such soils, it is best to ridge the ground for the rows. Level culture is best for potatoes, (and indeed for all crops,) when the soil is deep and dry. But some are trying to make this, like deep plowing, surface manuring, and other hobbies a general rule. each state, and regulates minor matters for It will not work so.

Climate makes a great difference in regard to the profitable depth to which the plow may be run, supposing the land to be of that character which admits of deep plowing at Ferguson, of Troy, N. Y.; and twenty-five \$4000 from Senator Morrill-his portion of all. The biggest crop of corn on record was vice presidents, including A. G. Dodge, of Vermont, ex-Gov. Paddleford, of Rhode Israised in South Carolina, yet the average erop of that state is only some eight or ten B. Sargeant, of Connecticut. Mr. Quincy and we have no doubt he will find his conbushels to the acre. Alluvial land, deeply then addressed the convention, saying he had stituents at least as honest, and that they plowed, is what is required for a big corn spent the larger part of his life in building will refuse to take what they can get of the crop in the South, and the same is true of railroads, and felt very keenly the danger crop in the South, and the same is true of the same is true of growing out of great railroad monopolies. The sugar cane. Hence the great benefit description of great railroad monopolies. The sugar cane. Hence the great benefits but was commodore Vanderbilt's Methodist United to think he was laid up with rheumatism all horses, hogs, poultry and grain. My hus-

and root in, and can forage far. The soil will be warm enough eighteen inches deep. Not so with us. Our corn must get through manuring, clean culture, a warm season, and

large crop of corn. whereof the quidnuncs of the New York article, more than a hint at what seems to used toward railroad corporations. us the true principles of tillage, as regards depth of cultivation. What we aim at, rath- United States-plantation and farm, miser, is a mild testimonial of rejoicing over the and factory, commercial and mercantileevidently approaching emancipation of the agricultural mind, and especially of the minds of agricultural writers, from the notion that are not only the sources of all our national and individual wealth, but also the elements on which our very national and individual existence depend: and whereas all products that the farmers of the country can benefit are the fruits of labor and capital, and as themselves by a general increase in the depth | neither labor nor capital will continue active-

us neither to the universal deep plowing of terchange of the products of one section understanding of the principles by which every farmer may be able to know when, where, and for what to plow deep or shallow, according to circumstances.

We "believe fully and unreservedly in pular government, in a government of the ople by the people, and it is for just that ason that we do not believe in Abraham ncoln, General Grant, or our "venerable

- we judge that Gov. Converse has no orgetten the lessons in pelitical economy aught him in the early years of his life, by he patriotic, union-loving Whigs of that lay. They believed, and so does the Gov-"You pays your money, and you takes

A Montpelier subscriber-writes :- " I see that the FARMER is received by some in other parts of the town, and hope the circulation will be extended, for I honestly think it s worth more than any other agricultural paper. There is certainly more reading matter and better adapted to the wants of Vermont farmers, when compared side by side, and it should be sustained by them."

The HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, edited and ublished at Morrisians, N. Y., by Henry B. Dawson, is now printing some articles of nterest to Vermonters, including an essay tality of the Human Soul, not before published, and containing some striking and original ideas, that will give the reader a higher opinion than is generally held in rebe grown, and with the climate. These are ro, and his philosophical scope of thought in regard to spiritual matters. The Minutes of the Green Mountain Boys' Convention at esting reading, beid much other matter of historical importance or curiosity. Will of the farmers, darkening coussel by words succeeding numbers (after April) containing Mr. Allen's essay?

The Stanstend (P. Q.) Journal has fitted itself out with a new press, type, &c., and once. We congratulate its proprietor on and republican government. paper to its patrons.

We desire to call the attention of travelconstitute two daily lines that run through from Ogdensburgh to Chicago and Milwaukee without change. The rates of fare, both accommodations for passengers are unexcell. prostitute public office to the base uses of sometimes possible, though not so generally ed. We hope before many years to see as is believed, to deepen a shallow soil by these boats starting from Lake Champlain ests that desire cheap transportation to work taking up a little of the subsoil every year. ports cia the Caughnawaga caual. Mean out the problem in such manner as they deem case can only be ascertained by careful ex- best Western line on the lakes is in Vermont periments and calculation. Some subsoils hands, and that they will feel themselves at

S. M. Pettengill & Co., of Boston and New York, one of the oldest firms of adverver plant. Its long roots will go down, in tising agents in the country, carry on a most and British Provinces. Since the establishizing matter that has leached downward, be- ment of the firm in 1849, it has done busilow the reach of grain crops and common ness to the amount of over \$10,000,000, and grasses. By a rotation into which clover is now more prosperous than ever, having reenters, a very much larger average can be cently opened another branch office in Philagiven to the crops than when it is left out, delphia. We congratulate them on their other things being equal. We were much well carned success, and recommend them to plowman who was turning over a field for us prompt, liberal and sagacious men, whose in which a clover ley had been plowed under aid and advice in their specialty is well worth last spring for corn. "Why," said he, seeking by all who aim at a large business in "how rich this rolls up; it would do for the only way it can be obtained-by exten-

--Farmers are apt to believe to much. Don't be swindled, when you can The depth to which the plow should be buy a thing proved and improved for over twenty years. Buy the Blanchard churn.

#### The Farmers' Convention in New York.

This convention was in session on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. A constitution was reported, which provides that the organization shall be known as the " National American Cheap Transportation Association," and that its object shall be the cheapening and equalization of railroad transport ation rates throughout the United States. It provides for a subordinate association in the guidance and government of national and state associations. The committee on permanent organization reported the following officers, who were elected : President Josiah Quincy, of Boston; Secretary, R. H. land, Gen. T. C. Hersey, of Maine, and J.

note the difference produced by climate. In supply the East with food, but it depends northern Vermont three or four inches is as upon one or two men to say what shall be deep as the ground should be plowed for

deep as the ground should be plowed for cities. He thought something must be dene corn. In the South a large, slow growing corn to take this out of the hands of a few men. The time is coming, perhaps sooner than any of us is cultivated, which requires a great amount. It was a matter that interested deeply the tink, when they who do the mork of the world shall rule of plant food, but is in no great hurry about whole country; and should not be controlled getting it. It has six months to grow top by a very few, and the object of this association was to counteract this great evil. The railroads have power to bribe legislatures, and will continue to control their laws until Not so with us. Our corn must get through with its business in three months, and the soil is never warm enough for corn roots one foot below the surface. Consequently high manuring, clean culture, a warm season, and

M. D. Wilbur, chairman of the commi shallow plowing, are here the conditions of a tee on resolutions, made a report. The resolutions created considerable discussion, some We have no idea of giving, in this brief delegates objecting to the strong language

Whereas, The productive industries of the of tillage. What we want is an intelligent ly employed without an equivalent mutually study of the whole subject, and this will lead are only sustained and prospered by the injust: and whereas great national industries the theorists, nor the uniform shallow plow- the country for these of another : and where ing of too many "practical" men, but an as the existing rates of transportation for the varied products of the Union from one part of the country to another and to foreign countries, as well as the transit cost of the ommodities required in exchange, are in many instances injurious and to certain interests absolutely destructive, arising in part from the insufficiency of avenues: and whereas the great national want of the na- ty-dollar croption, to-day, is relief from the present rates of transit on American products, therefore

Resolved. That it is the duty of the hou and the mission of this association to obtain from Congress and the different state legislatures such legislation as may be necessary to control and limit by law in proper constitutional limits the rates and charges of existing lines of transportation, to increase, where practicable, the capacity of our present water ways, and establish new avenues as our immensely increased internal com-merce demands, so that the producer may be justly rewarded for his honest toil, the consumer have cheap products, and our almost imitless surplus find foreign markets at which to compete with the world.

Resolved, That cheap transportation both of persons and property, being most condu-cive to the free movement of the people, and the widest interchange and consumption of the products of different parts of the Union, is essential to the welfare and prosperity of the country.

That constant and frequent association inhabitants of remote parts of the United States is not only desirable, but necessary for the maintenance of the homogeneous and

harmonious population of our vast territory. That the best interests of the different by Ethan Allen on the Nature and Immor- parts of the country also demand the freest possible interchange of the industrial products of the varied climates and industries of the United States, so that breadstuffs, textile fabrics, coal, lumber, iron and sugar, and the various other products, local in their production, but general in their consumption consumer at the least practimay reach the cable cost of transportation, and that an arbitrary and unnecessary tax levied by the transporter over and above a fair remunera-Westminster in 1776, and the papers on the tion on the investment is a burden upon the Vermont Controversy, from the archives of producer and consumer, that it is the part of tells of a colt, foaled last week, which gave wise statesmanship to remove.

That certain leading railroad corporations of the country, although chartered to subserve | since. the public welfare and endowed with the Mr. Dawson be kind enough to send us the right of eminent domain, having proved the late frost killed most of the cotton along themselves practically monopolies and belous capitalists, to be used to plunder the public, enrich themselves and impoverish the country through which they run.

That many of the railroad corporations makes a very handsome appearance. The have not only disregarded the public conve-Journal job printing establishment has also nience and prosperity, but have oppressed the eccived important additions, among them a executives and judges, and stand, to-day, the chromatic press, printing several colors at most menacing danger to American liberty

these evidences of the acceptability of his That the present system of railway manpectations and demands of a long-suffering people, must be radically reformed and controlled by the strong hand of law, and railers to the advertisement of the Vermont way corporations compelled to perform their Centeral Steamers on the great lakes. They proper functions as servants and not masters

of the people. That to this end we invoke the aid of all fair-minded men in the states of the Union in excluding from the halls of legislation, first and second class, are lower than by any from the executive and judiciary, all such other line; the boats leave on time, and the railway attorneys, or, rather, hirelings, as

private gains. That, leaving different sections and intertime let all Vermonters remember that the best, we earnestly invoke, after careful conproducts to the consumer, untaxed by un-

earned charges for their carriage. state, county, and town, to cooperate with the national association; that the power to acextensive business, having the agency of complish the purpose desired rests absolutely nearly every newspaper in the United States with the suffering millions. Relief is within their reach and control. United action and the near future will give, as certain as its need, for all time and the good of all, the true solution of the problem of cheap trans-

The following committee was appointed to draft an address to the people : Josiah Quincy, M. D. Wilbur, H. H. Day, R. H. Fered, to meet at Washington in January, 1874.

Missouri is being annexed to the battleground of the farmers against the monopoics. During the past six months meetings convention, which is to be held next month ed apples and milk. at Knob Noster, in Johnson County, is assembled, it is thought the number will exceed 200. At present there is a representation of the order in every agricultural county in the state, and the membership, which has been gathered without respect to party, represents the better class of our agriculturists.

St. Louis Democrat. That was a profound philosopher who compared advertising to a growing crop. He "The farmer plants his seed, and with advertising. thousands of persons who never saw you or heard of your business, nor ever would, had it not been for your advertising."

the back pay steal. It says: Morrill is a man of too clean a conscience to take the benefit of the plunder to himself,

rived from the use of the steam plow on some of the sugar estates of Louisiana. But great granaries of Illinois held enough to

### Agricultural Items.

A hospital for horses has been established Chicago.

Nine times out of ten good horses are rais t by good men.

Every spindle in a cotton factory will earn \$5 for each farmer in the vicinity. Many farmers in the neighborhood of Norfolk, Va., propose to try to raise cotton. It is the intention of farmers of Sedgwick Co., Kan., to plant cotton and tobacco

The wheat prospect in Southern Illinois was never bette It is proposed to start a beet sugar factors

In Virginia, last month was the drie April known for years.

J. C. Deyo, of Jackson, Mich., has 196 iorses in his breeding stables.

Texas says that its bees make the best honproduced in this country. A Lanesboro, Minp., hen laid thirty-six

full-sized eggs inside of sixteen days. There is a promise of an excellent fruiop in the mountain counties of Kentucky. Wheat throughout Northern Kansas is in good condition, and promises a large yield The Hannibal and St. Joe road has conracted to carry 158 car-loads of bones from

Kansas and Colorado The Norwegians of Wisconsin won't use any plow not made after the Norwegian pattern, which is one-handled.

If a wealthy business man loses money on a farm it is all right—the money goes back where it came from. An orange tree in Galifornia has celebrat

ed its eightieth anniversary by yielding a fif-A Connecticut Yankee offers to drain the ismal Swamp of Virginia if the State will give him the land.

The average value of farm products in New Jersey is \$28.36 per acre, or greater than that of any other State in the country A St. Johnsbury farmer turned his attention to potatoes, last year, and from a moderate-sized farm has sold, since harvest, 1000 pushely for \$750.

The prediction is made that corn will be worth 50 cents a bushel in Central Illinois next August, and a year hence twice that One inch of rainfall distributes 100 ton

water over an acre of land-a suggestive fact in a mechanical as well as an agricultural point of view. If the people of New-England would apply a tenth part of the ingenuity to farming that

is bestowed on machinery they would have the first farms in the world. The Wisconsin Western Firence was the gentleman in that State, has, during the past decade, realized an average of \$100 per year

rom eight apple trees. Those westerners will occasion is. A Minnesota farmer lost a gimlet, three years ago. The other day he cut down a tree and found in it a three-quarter-inch auger. The trustees of the Maine state pomological society have decided not to hold a sepa-

rate exhibition, this season, but to exhibit m nuection with the state fair at Bangor. Drying fruit for the Eastern market after the cooperative plan followed by some of our New England Cheese factories promises to The Bowling Green (Ky.,) Pantagraph

birth and has been milked regularly ever come the tools of avaricious and unscrupu- "planted over." Not much damage was done

> ty years ago, the same trees were hardly arge enough for oar-stems.

> The Keokuk, Ioa., Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church has suspended several of its communicants for the offence of joining secret societies, to-wit: "The Granges, or Patrons of Husbandry.'

> The Savannah, Ga., Advertiser says that farmers appear to be in good spirits. Laborers seem to be working well, and the crop season of 1873 may be said to have been started under most favorable auspices.

> The Utica Herald says that milk pans should be first washed in cold water, then in warm soap suds, to take off all particles of grease, and then scalded in very hot water, and dried well in the sun or by the fire At a recent sale of Leicester sheep from the

flocks of Lord Polwarth, an English breeder. one ram brought \$850, with one exception the highest price ever paid for a Leicester sheep. The average of the sale was \$185. A company of Poles have purchased 800 sideration, their energetic action and their acres of land from the Illinois Central Rail-resolute will in regulating and controlling way Company, near Ashley. This is the the rates of transportation, and giving re- first instalment, and it is said that several home ail the way, when they travel on the munerative wages to the producer and cheap thousand will colonize that portion of the

Beer is one dollar a glass in Monteviedo, That we invite the people of the various states to organize subsidiary associations, thirsty man with only 75 cents about the clothes would be miserable in that city; however, he could buy a cow for 50 cents, if milk would serve his purpose.

The addition of a small quantity of giverness and other leather, will promote its pliability and softness, and will prevent its being sake." affected injuriously by the autmonia in the air of stables.

The first farmers' convention ever held is Oregon occurred at Salem, a few days ago. greedy middle-men, securing cheap transportation of freights and the furtherance of

home manufactures. A correspondent of one of the English horticultural journals says: "Will any of your have been held, and the interest has been readers kindly inform me what the Amerirapidly but quietly extending. Nearly 180 can papers mean by 'sweet' apples, which granges of the Patrons of Husbandry have they seem to distinguish as a peculiar class?" can papers mean by 'sweet' apples, which been organized, and before the first state Dr. Thurber thinks that man never ate bak-

A few gentlemen from Canada recently sent to England to purchase a first-class English stallion. They were asked \$6,000 for a broken-winded beast and \$20,000 for a rogue," which is a horse that cannot be dended on in a race. They concluded not

to buy. Those farmers who used to haul their wheat from thirty to sixty niles to the Miss. issippi river say they do not make as much money now that railroads have come, as they while he is sleeping the corn is growing. So did formerly, for the reason that elevators, with advertising. While you are sleeping or railroads and commission men charge as did formerly, for the reason that elevators, eating, your advertisement is being read by much as it used to cost to hauf the produce with their own teams.

There is a vigorous maiden at South Hadley Falls, Mass., 20 years old, a little over four feet in hight, weighing 180 pounds, who The Montpelier Freeman calls upon the joins in all the severest labor of preparing Vermont Legislature to refuse the gift of and plowing the land, setting out tobacco plants and cultivating the earth generally. and who is, withal, a decidedly good-looking and attractive Yankee girl.

A farmer who was sympathizing with a eighbor on the death of his son, said: You loss without some gain. John, you remem-

## Miscellaneous Items.

There were 203 divorces granted in New Hampshire, in 1879.

The Pittsburg Young Christians are after the gambiers.

A little orphan boy dug up a pot containing \$6000 in gold and silver at St. Joseph, Mo. An educated man is always recognized by his wearing a stove-pipe hat and earrying a

Kansas points to 314 convicts in its penientiaries as evidence of its attractiveness to immigrants. Jonathan C. Gibbs, colored, a graduate of

A Janesville (Wis.) woman smashed a

An epicurean has discovered that the pleaspigeons with it, and then eat the pigeons. An Indianapolis citizen has been compelled to wear a muzzle to keep his wife from giving him pills in his sleep.

cause his wife inherited half a million of dollars just after he had divorced himself. Triplets recently born in Ripon, Wis., ed

A precipitate Detroit man is miserable be

Two branches of the same family recently N. Y., about the transplanting of some of their ancestors. Mrs. Lewis of Ironton, O., has recovered

ped up in cotton.

\$5000 from the rum-seller from whom her husband nurchased his fatal delicium tre-

his suicide Dido fashion, at the top of a burning log bean. A wife and one child are do ing the mourning.

whipping his wife, and she wouldn't behave monia. He was the son of a manufacturer, herself without the whipping. A young lady engaged in the manufacture

of ladies' b-b-bustles, says people may talk as they please, she won't refuse to take her back pay." The Australians never sue for a divorce

When a husband gets discouraged, he takes his wife to the brow of a cliff to view the gorgeous sunset, and over she goes. The editor of a popular magazine in New Yerk declares that 100,000 women are con-

stantly sending poetry to him, the comest subject treated being " Our dead baby. A deer was recently caught at Babylon, L. fuss that his captors were obliged to roll him apoplexy and was buried on shore, where over on his back and tie his legs before they could get him ashore.

Polite ears are supposed not to hear scandal. It is one of those coarse, contraband things which belong so naturally to low life, that the doors of truly refined society are

A young man in Troy doesn't understand why people are always establishing homes for aged indigent people. He thinks a home nearly a quart of milk the morning after its for indigent young men would be the thing. An Eau Claire (Wis.) wife went for her billiard-playing husband, one night, called all the boys up to the bar and they " shook "

and he hasn't troubled her any since. The rapid growth of the pine is shown by vited to be present at the dedication of a of the fatal attack until the hour of death, the fact that logging has been carried on dur-

> ing prayer. It is interesting to observe the way a man turns and looks at a stone his toe has stubbed against. We forbear to repeat his usual exclamation on such occasions. His looks indicate the sentiments of his heart.

Texas babies who den't take kindly to cas tor oil have their mouths pried open with the shears. The shears slipped part way down a Houston baby's throat the other day, and after that the caster oil was deemed unneces-

The La Crosse Republican pungently and in this state will show conclusively whether the state of Wisconsin is the chambermaid of the railroads, or whether she is the Madame that runs the house."

The homeopathists have won a victory in the Michigan Legislature, for it is now previded by law that two of the medical department of the State University shall be of that faith. We imagine they will have sweet peaceful times in that school.

Tennessee is somewhat pufled up over a clergyman settled in that state who refuses to receive any pay from his congregation, teaches school, runs his own farm, and when any sister church needs assistance, goes off and raises money for it by lecturing.

Mark Twain, a few months after his first baby was born, was holding it on his knee. His wife said, " Now, confess, Samuel, that you love the child!" "I can't do that," rerine to the oil or fat used for greasing har- plied the humorist, "but am willing to admit I respect the little thing for its father's

Two respectable young men were found guilty by the criminal court at Murfreesboro, of the column will be very effective in pre-Tenn., recently, under an indictment for disturbing public worship, and fined \$20 and other things being equal. We were much amused, this spring, by the remark of a all who desire to advertise extensively, as H. C. Price. The convention then adjourn-

A western paper thinks it unfortunate that Revivalist Hammond was not appointed a special commissioner to the Modecs, instead of Rev. Mr. Thomas. "A valuable life would thus have been saved to the nation, and Hammond would have been placed where he would do the most good."

A beautiful young girl was married in San Francisco last week, and at the conclusion of the marriage ceremony she turned to her, husband and said, "George, kiss me, I am dying." The husband complied with the request, and at that moment the young bride be promptly filled. fell dead to the floor. A colored man named Robinson of Orange

Court House, Va., thought himself entitled under the civil rights bilt, to credit for a bag of tobacco at the store of Mr. Rose, and, on being refused, commenced shooting bullets all around Mr. Rose. Fearing he might injure the goods, the latter put a bullet through his head.

The executors of the late Thaddeus Ste yens have recently erected a fence of brown and-stone around the lot in the Lancaster (Pa.) cemetery, where his remains lie. The grave is marked by a massive monument of granite, and planted with flowers, of which Mr. Stevens was very fond, and it yearly attracts many interested visitors.

Here's a queer advertisement from a Sacternoon, May 10. The fire originated from ramento (Cal.) paper :-Notice is hereby given of my intention to should recollect, Neighbor Jones, there is no apply to the county court for an order permitting me to carry on business in my own ber, was always a monstrens eater. I know name and on my own account. The business

General News.

The steamer Walrus arrived at the port of St. Johns, N. F., from the seal fishery on Friday, bringing news that the steamer Ti gress had come into Bay Roberts, 18 miles from St. Johns, having on board nineteen survivors of Capt. Hall's Arctic exhibition who were taken off from an iceberg on the 60th of April, in latitude 53 degrees and 30

inutes, after having spent 196 days on the floe.

The party which had been landed from the

Polaris, were driven from her by a galwhich burst from her moorings on the 15th of October, 1872, in latitude 72 degrees and 35 seconds. When they last saw the Polaris she was under steam and canvas, making Dartmouth, is state superintendent of public land island. She had no boats left of the six which she took with her from New York A ragged old duffer is trying to make the Two were lost in a northern expedition, two Philadelphians believe he is the Wandering were landed on the ice with Capt. Tyson's party, one was burnt as firewood to make water for the erew, and the other is on board A Janesville (Wis.) woman smashed a man's head with a brick for treating her husband to whiskey.

A very handsome new hearse has been stock of provisions. She was making a good added to the other attractions for invalids at | deal of water, but was not more leaky than all the previous fall and winter. Her bow was somewhat damaged, and it is the opin ntest way to take cod-liver oil is to fatten | lon of the survivors that they will be unable to get clear until July, and even then, if the ship is unserworthy, they would have to make new boats to effect an escape,

John Stuart Mill died at Avignon, France Friday forenoon, May 9. A special to the New York Herald says his death was caused by phlegmonous erysipelas, which terminated fatally on the third day after its appearweighed all together six pounds. They are too small to be dressed, and are kept wrap-Mill left his autobiography ready for the press, and several other completed works. The Springfield Republican says John Stuhad an open fight in a grave-yard at Rome, art Mill, the British philosopher and statesman, the lover watching by the grave of his wife in fair Avignon, is dead. week has been crowded thick with obituaries of noble Americans, but to Americans alost more than to Englishmen does the last anouncement bear a special interest. For to Englishmen Mr. Mill was but the type of Richard Williamson, of Corwin, O., took a class of statesmen that now is; to us he is the ideal of a class yet to be.

Oakes Ames died at North Easton, Mass., A young married man in Arkansas shot on Thursday evening, of last week, at the himself, last week, because he was tired of age of 69, of apoplexy complicated by pneuand at an early age become a partner with his father in shovel making. As a railroad manager and railroad maker he was successful. He was a member of the 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st and 42d Congresses, and gained national reputation, though the great notoriety gained by him in connection with the Credit Mobilier was not an enviable one. Although Mr. Ames had seemed to make light of the Congressional vote of censure, there is no doubt he felt it deeply, and it may have been the indirect cause of his death.

On the 8th of October, 1871, in latitude 81 degrees and 35 minutes, longitude 61 dealive, in the water. He made so much grees and 44 minutes, Capt. Hall died of they erected a wooden cross to mark his grave. He had recently returned from a northern sledge expedition, in which he had attained the latitude of 82 degrees and 16 minutes. He seemed in his usual health, and had called the crew into the cabin to encourage them with hopes of future rewards and stimulate them to renewed exertion, when he was suddenly struck down with apoplexy, and died not long after, to the great grief of those around, to whom he had endeared himself by his kindness and devotion.

Chief Justice Chase died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Wm. Hoyt, in New for the drinks. She took whiskey straight, York, Wednesday morning of last week. The cause of his death was a stroke of pa-One hundred and fifty clergymen were in- He was totally unconscious from the moment ralysis which attacked him Tuesday morning. ing the past winter in Wisconsin where twen- not one was in attendance to make the open- who were assembled around his bedside. The Judge arrived there from Washington ly to proceed to Colorado, there to remain luring the summer for the benefit of his health. He was perfectly well un Sunday evening, when he complained slightly and went to bed early. He slept soundly throughout the night and just as he awoke at eight o'clock in the morning, was prostrated by a paralytic stroke. Senator Sprague and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt were soon at his bedside, and Drs. Perry, Metcalf and Chrke suggestively remarks: "The next campaign | were called in and did all that human service could to relieve the sufferer.

There is another southern congressman who doesn't feel like pocketing his grab-Mr. William P. Price of Georgia. He is not a carpet-bagger. Like Messrs. Hoar, Roosevelt, McCormick and others, Mr. Pierce is interested in the cause of education; in this instance, it is the North Georgia agricultural college that is the receiver of stolen goods Parson Brownlow says he was in favor of the grab from the start; took particular pains to be on hand to vote for it; took the money because he had a right to it and not because he needed it: and, so far as he knows him self, has no present purpose of refunding.

The war department has ordered the concentration of 30 companies of infantry and about ten companies of calvary in Nebraska and Wyoming to move into the Yellowstone region, estensibly to protect the surveyors of the Northern Pacific railroad, but also as a corps of observation of the Indian tribes along that line. The march will begin, this month, and it is believed that the presence serving quiet upon the northern plains.

The Sugar River Paper Mill, situated at Claremont lower village, N. H., was partially destroyed by fire Saturday evening, between eight and nine o'clock. fire originate I from the upsetting of a kerosene lamp. Loss estimated at \$30,000. Insured in the Manufacturers' Mutual. It was a splendid mill and nearly new.

Special agent Tyner of the Post Office Department made the first shipment of postal cards to postmasters, May 12, sending an aggregate of three millions to the principal post offices of the country. Two milli more were to be sent next day, and hereafter all requisitions from the department will Matters are beginning to look serious for

young Mr. Stokes. The application of his counsel to the state supreme court for a new trial was denied, and he has now only two chances left-the court of appeals and Gov. Dix. The general opinion is, that he has very little to hope from either. A heavy gale in Boston on Tuesday pros-

trated Barnum's tents during the performraised and the entertainment went on. No one was hurt although many were greatly About thirty thousand dollars worth of lumber belonging to L. B. Brown, of White-

sparks from a passing engine. tained them about two hours. James L. Orr, ambassador of the United States to Russia, died at St. Petersburg, Dan C. Burroughs, Monday night, of inflammation of the lungs. He had been ill from a cold for some time, but his death was wholly unexpected.

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